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HAYES' INAUGURAL.

Hayes' inaugural, like that of his predecessors in 1869, is fair, and full of desirable promises, and at present, that is the best we can say for it. Promises are cheap and easily made, but seldom carried out in all their particulars. Like the memorable words of—"let us have peace," the well written document of Hayes may, too, prove but the siren's song, sung to beguile and unfold us. When we heard the encouraging promise from Gen. Grant that the peace of the country should be his principal aim, it caused the great heart of the South, worn out with turmoil and strife, to throb with gratitude and joy but we were only hugging a delusive phantom to our bosoms for the expectations we so fondly cherished have not, as yet been realised.

We do pretend, however, to predict that Hayes' words of kindness to the South will prove but gall and worm-wood in our souls, but we simply caution our people not to place too implicit confidence in his honey-tongued phrases. The normal condition of a Northern Republican is that of prejudice and hatred towards the South, and we always regard such an individual as biased and unjust, until he proves himself the contrary by his actions.

He seems to understand the condition of the Southern States, when he says: "The people of these States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessings of wise, honest and peaceful local government, is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear, that in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private of these States." He reasons rightly too, that many of our troubles have arisen from the difference that existed between the two races, and that our evils can only be remedied by the good will and harmonious action of these races. He, however, fails to censure his party his discriminating in favor of one race against the other, and thus keeping alive the differences.

He also dwells, at considerable length, upon reform in the civil service, by far the most corrupt branch of the government, and advocates a sweeping change; and he speaks like a statesman, when he declares that the founders of our government meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure so long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties was satisfactory. They held that appointment to office were not to be made nor expected merely as a reward for partisan service, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress, as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointment.' He takes a sound and patriotic view, when he asserts that "he best serves his party who best serves his country," and in declaring that universal suffrage should be founded upon universal education, he advances an idea for which we have always contended but which has not always been fostered and cherished by his own party. He evidently knows his duty to the people and also their needs. We earnestly hope he will not prove himself like the wicked servant who, "knowing his duty, did it not."—Charlotte Observer.

THE LOAF OF BREAD.

In a time of famine, a rich man allowed twenty of the poorest children in the town to come to his house, and said to them.—"In this basket there is a loaf of bread for each of you. Take it, and come again at the same hour every day, till God send better times.'

The children pounced upon the basket struggled and fought over the bread, because each wished to have the largest and best loaf; and then they went away without a word of thanks to their friend.

But Francesca, a little girl meanly, though neatly dressed, stood at a distance, and gratefully took the loaf that was left in the basket, which was the smallest then kissed the good man's hand and went quietly home.

The next day the children were just as naughty and ill-behaved; and this time there was left for poor Francesca a loaf that was hardly half as large as the others. But when she reached home, and her mother cut the bread, there fell out a number of new pieces of silver. The mother was frightened and said, 'Take back the money this moment; for it is certainly in the bread by mistake.' Francesca took it back.

But the kind man said, 'It is no mistake, my good child: I had the money baked in the smallest loaf in order to reward you. He always as contented and yielding as you now are. He who is contented with the smallest loaf, rather than quarrel for the largest, will receive abundant blessings."—*Children's Prize.*

Bald headed gentlemen in the parquet, to young lady in the dress circle, 'during an affecting passage in the play: 'I respect you emotion, madam, but you are shedding tears on my head.'

THE REVENUE ACT.

The following are the principal provisions of the Revenue Act as passed by the Senate, and as kindly furnished us by Maj. John W. Graham, chairman of the Finance committee:

Poll tax 30 cents. For General Fund 14½ cents tax on $100.00 of property. For Asylum for Insane and Institution for Deaf, Dumb & Blind 9 cents on $100.00 of property. For the Penitentiary 6 cents on $100.00 of property. (These are same taxes as levied last year.)

Shares of stock in National and State banks are given in by the cashiers of such banks directly to the Public Treasurer for the above taxes, and the said taxes are such shares paid directly to the Public Treasurer, but the stockholder is required to list his stock in the country in which he resides, and to pay to the sheriff of said county only imposed on such shares of stock, for school and county purposes. The tax on income is one per centum. Only $1000.00 is exempt for necessary expenses of supporting the family. The State tax upon the valuation of the franchise of railroads and canals, made by the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer' is one half of one per cent, one such valuation and paid directly into the Public Treasury within 30 days after such valuation.

SCHEDULE B.

Under the tax on trades and professions, under Schedule B, theatrical exhibitions pay $5.00 on each exhibition, or $50.00 a month. Each concert or musical exhibition $2.00; the same on each lecture for reward, museum, wax works, curiosities of any kind, natural or artifical (except paintings and statuary). On every exhibition of a circus $100.00. On all other exhibitions for amusements or reward, otherwise than mentioned above, $5.00; but exhibitions for religious, educational or charitable objects are exempt. Spiritualists are required to pay $5.00 on each exhibition. Billiard saloons $20.00 on each table; the same on bowling alleys and other games or plays. Liquor dealers pay five per cent. on purchases of any and all liquors. Retailers pay $3.00 a month for license. Merchants and other traders pay as a privilege tax $5.00 and one-tenth of one per cent on purchases. The tax on public ferries, toll bridges, and gates across highways is $1.00 and one-tenth of one per cent. on gross receipts. State banks pay a privilege tax, according to capital employed, as required last year to the Public Treasurer. Auctioneers a license tax of 1 per cent. on sales. Tobacco warehousemen $20.00 a year and one-fifth of one per cent. on gross amount of sales. Cotton warehousemen $50.00. Commission merchant, or agents or dealers buying or selling for another, one per cent. on commissions; on sales of liquors 5 per cent. Livery stables $2.00 on each horse or mule. Horse or mule drovers $10.00, and one half of 1 per cent on each sale; the tax of $10.00 to be paid in only one county. Itinerant dentists $5.00 in each county or $25.00 for the State. Peddlers (not selling articles of their own growth or manufacture) $10.00 for license for six months. Lightning rod men $10.00 for each county. Stove men $50.00 for each county. Drummers or agent selling goods, wares or merchandise (not of his own manufacture) $50.00 to the Public Treasurer. Insurance companies 2 per cent on gross receipts, unless one-half of such receipts are invested in this State, when the tax is one-half of one per cent on such receipts. No county or corporation is allowed to add any additional tax.

SCHEDULE C.

Every railroad or canal company, not liable to a tax upon its property or the shares therein, shall pay as a tax on said corporation a sum equal to one per cent. upon gross earnings on the first days of July and January; those railroads which are liable to a tax on franchise and personal property shall pay as a corporation tax a sum equal to one-half of one per cent. on such receipts. The tax for July, 1877, shall be only on the receipts from April 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877. Express companies and telegraph companies 2 per cent on gross receipts. Tax on rents, mortgages, marriage licenses, same as last year. Fines penalties, forfeitures and the taxes on licenses to retailers of liquors and auctioneers to paid by the sheriff to county treasurers. Any officer appropriating any fine or penalty, or State, county, city, town or school tax to his own use shall be guilty of embezzlement and may be pubished not exceeding five years in the State prison at the discretion of the court.

An old lady, reading about 'More Arms for Turkey,' remarked that she thought it would be better to give them more legs, for if there were a dozen children at a dinner table where there was a roast turkey, each one was sure to ask for a leg.

A Western hunter, to escape a gang of wolves, scrambled up a tree. After he had shot away all his ammunition, and exhausted every means to frighten away the hungry savages, he began to sing. To his great astonishment and delight the whole pack fled in dismay.

A man who has been at a crowded ball said he was fond of rings on his fingers, but he didn't admire belles on his toes.

SUCCESS AS A PREACHER

Mr. Moody's success as a preacher is due in part to command of the Saxon element of the language. He uses the simple, homespun English of the middle classes. His text book is the Bible, and his speech is saturated with Saxon idioms and diction. The simplicity and directness of his style are well illustrated in this passage from a sermon in Boston: A little child dying said to its mother: 'What mountains do I see yonder?' 'There are no mountains in front of the house, my child.' 'Yes there are, mother; don't you see them? Won't you take me over in your arms?' And the mother got down and prayed, and told her boy that Jesus would be with him. And then the child's eyes brightened, and he said: 'Mother, don't you hear them?' Hear who, my child?' 'Hear the angels, mother. They are just on the other side of the mountains. Carry me over the mountains, mother.' 'I can't do that, my child; the Saviour will take you over. Jesus will be with you. Look to Him.' And then he breathed a prayer and said: 'Good bye, mother. Jesus has come to carry me over the mountain;' and then the little sufferer was gone. Oh, sinner! Christ has come to carry you over the mountain. He will fold you to His bosom and carry you unto His kingdom.

THE SCARLET FEVER.

It is as unnecessary for a child to die of scarlet fever, says *Good Health*, as it is that it should be blind with cataract. Let us see: At any time before the body has finished its effectual struggle we are able to help it, not by wonderful medicine, but by the knowledge of anatomy and the application of common sense. We consult the sympathetic nerve, and do what it commands us to do. We must give this child salt when it wants it; we must give it acid when it has fever—not vinegar, but lemon juice, because the first coagulates albumen and the latter does not on account of the surplus of oxygen which it contains. To imitate the soothing mucous in the intestines, which is now wanting, and to give some respiratory food at the same time, we add gum-arabic. To restore and relieve the injured nerve we apply moist warmth. In practice we can fulfill all this with the following simple manipulations: Undress the child and bring it to bed at the very first sign of sickness. Give it, if it has already fever, nothing but warm, sourish lemonade, with some gum-arabic in it. Then cover its abdomen with some dry flannel. Take a well folded bed sheet, and put it in boiling hot water; wring it out dry by means of dry towels, and put this over the flannel on the child's abdomen. Then cover the whole and wait. The hot cloths will perhaps require repeated heat.

According to the severity of the case and its stage of progress, perspiration will commence in the child in from ten minutes to two hours. The child then is saved; it soon fall asleep. Soon after the child awakens it shows slight symptoms of returning inclination for food; help its bowels, if necessary, with injections of oil, soap, and water; and its recovery will be as steady as the growth of a green-house plant, if well treated. Of course, if the child was already dying nothing could save it, or if has effusions in the lining of the heart or brain it is much better it should die. But if the above is applied under the eyes and direction of a competent physician I will guarantee that not one in a hundred children will ever die of scarlet fever. I know this will startle some of my readers, especially those who have lost children already. but I shall go still further. I maintain that a child will never get scarlet fever if properly treated. If a child has correctly mixed blood it will not catch the disorder if put in bed with a sick child. This is still more startling, but nothing is easier of proof.

EIGHT MORE AS DWELVE.

A farmer let his lands to an oil company last spring, on condition of receiving one-eighth of the oil produced. The well proved to be a pretty good one, and the farmer began to think that the oil men should give him a better chance, and ventured to tell them so. They asked him what he wanted. He said they ought to give him one-twelfth. The agreement was finally made, with the understanding that the farmer was not to tell any one. All went smooth until the next division day came, when our friend was early at hand to see how much better he would be off under the new bargain. Eleven barrels were rolled to one side of the oil man, and one for him. This did not suit him. 'How's dish?' says he. 'I think I was to get more as before. By jinks you make mistake!' The matters were explained to him, that he formerly got one barrel of every eight, but it was his own proposition to only take one of every twelve. This revelation took him aback. He scratched his head, looked cross, and relieved his swelling breast of feelings of self-reproach by indignantly remarking: 'Well, dat ish de first time as ever I know'd eight was more as dwelve.' dorness of a worshipping husband.

We have discovered a piece of poetry in that loyal paper, the New York *Tribune*, the difference between the colored loyalists of the South and their patrons in the North. The latter "pick up things" because they love to pick up, the former pick up things, because the raven do not feed them, as they did the good Elijah. We give:

UNCLE NED'S DEFENCE.

My bredren an' sisters, I rise for to 'splain
Dis matter dat you's talkin' 'bout—I hope
to make it plain.
I's berry sorry dat de 'ting hab come be-
fore the church,
Foh when I 'splains it you see dat it am
nuffin much.
My frien's, your humble speakah, while
trablin here below,
Hab neber cared to hoard up gold an
silver for to show;
We's only stoppin' here aspell; we all hab
got to die,
And so I always tries to lay my treasures
up on high.
Dar's one 'ting dat pesters me, an' it am
dis, you see,
De ravens fed old 'Lijah, but de critters
won't feed me.
Dey's got above dar business, an' jes' goes
swoopin' roun',
An' never turns to look at me a waitin' on
de groun',
I waited mighty certain-like; my faith
was pow'ful strong;
I reckoned dat dem pesky birds would
shually be along.
But oh my friendly hearers, my faith it
cotched a fall;
De aggravatin' fowls went by an' neber'
stopped at all.
De meal an' flour was almost gone, de
pork bar'l gettin low,
An, so one day I 'cluded dat, I had better
go
To brudder Johnsons' tater patch, and
borry jest a few,
'Twas evenin' 'fore I got to start, I had so
much to do.
It happened dat de night was dark, but
dis I didn't min',
I knowed de way to dat ar patch, 'twas
easy nuff to fin';
An' dat I didn't car' too meet dat John-
son, foh I knowed
Dat he would sass me 'bout de mess ob ta-
tors dat I owed.
I got de baskit full at las' an' took 'em on
my back,
An' den was gwine to take 'em home,
when somethin' went ker-whack.
I thought it was a cannon, but it jest turn-
ed out to be
Dat Johnson's ole hoss-pistol a pointin'
straight at me.
I tried to argufy wid him; I pologized a
heap.
But he said dat stealin' taters was mean
as stealin' sheep.
Ob course I couldn't take dat ar; it had an
ugly soun',
De only 'ting 'or me to do was jest to
knock him down.
My bredren and sistahs, de tory am all
told.
(Ob course I pounded Johnson till he
yelled for me to hold,)
An' now I hope you 'gross wid me dat dis
yere case an' such,
Am berry triflin' matters to fotch befor
de chu'ch.

If our friends catch any of the colored loyalists in their potato patches, next Fall, we hope that the farmers will remember that the loyalists aforesaid have been constrained to go there because of the neglect of the ravens. They must blame the birds and not the words of the nation, who have given us a Returning Board President.—Home.

A criminal in a Cincinnati court, being asked whether was guilty, answered: 'I guess I am, judge, but I'd like to be tried all the same.'

"Marie! what's that strange noise at the front gate?' 'Cats, sir.' 'Cats! Well, when I was young cats didn't wear stove-pipe hats and smoke cigars.'

Government land in Texas costs one dollar per acre, and whiskey two dollars per bottle. How many men die landless who, during their lives, have swallowed two townships—trees and all.

A postal clerk in Dubuque opened a letter just to see if a certain girl was very sweet on a certain fellow. She was, and the Government is also very sweet on the postal clerk.

When a Quaker sendes a challenge to fight a duel he says, "If thou wilt eat twelve unripe apples before breakfast, I will do the same, and we shall see who survives.'

Adam and Eve, we suppose, were the first to start 'turning over new leaves.' They did it to keep up with the fashions.

From the Goldsboro Messenger.

RETURNING BOARD JO BRADLEY.

AIR—'JOE BOWERS.'

My name it is *Joe* Bradley
Of the late Returning Board;
And to tell you how the old things works
I can very well afford,
I'll tell you how I go there,
And what I was told to do;
And how the late Returning Board
Put Hayes and Wheeler through.

The loss of John A. Logan
We could very well afford,
If by this hocus pocus,
We kept Davis off the Beard
The fifth man then would be me,
Joe Bradley, thats my name!
And the verdict any one could tell
Long long before it came

But now the thing's decided,
And Hayes will get the seal;
While Tilden gets the honor
Of election and defeat.
He knows, alas! you bet he knows,
The Board contained some scamps,
And the result has been accomplished
By the liberal use of stamps.

My name it is Joe Bradley
Of the U. S. Supreme Court;
I was put on the Commission,
And told to hold the fort!
How well I have succeeded
Let future history show,
But to go behind Returning Board's
Is not the style for Joe.—

A TRAMP'S TERRIBLE RIDE.

We have often heard how persons who were trying to steal their way over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads had secreted themselves on brakebars, under the cars, in the fire-boxes and boilers of new engines, and in other perilous positions; but the experience of a man who was recently attempting to dead-beat his way from the East to this State eclipses anything of the kind that has ever come to our knowledge. It seems that he boarded a train at Omaha, and after having been ejected from several trains, he succeeded in getting to Green River in Wyoming Territory. Here the train men became more vigilant, and the man saw he would have to find a very secure hiding place. Accordingly, while the train men were busily engaged, he crawled into the fire-box of a stationery engine that was standing on a flat car, and which was going through to San Francisco. Soon after the train started, some one—purposely or not, we don't know—shut the engine door, and the man was a prisoner. The man's position was a terrible one. He could not sit down, and could scarcely turn around, and in this way he rode for four days and nights, without a mouthful of food or drink, excepting a few crackers he had in his pockets. When the train arrived at Verdi Nevada, a distance of nearly five hundred miles from Green river, the man managed to attract the attention of the conductor by scratching on the inside of the engine with his finger nails. He was liberated from this awful situation, and was almost dead with cold and hunger, and from remaining so long in a cramped position. He was properly cared for at Verdi, and at last accounts he was in a fair way to recover. It is safe to conjecture that he will walk after this, rather than attempt to beat his way over a railroad.

The story of Salvini's marriage is very interesting. She was a poor sewing girl, working in London for her daily bread, when Salvini found her, having been commissioned by a lady in Florence to deliver her a package. He straightway fell in love with her, and soon married her, and the magnificent house to which he has transferred her, he treats her with the distinction accorded to a princess, with the ten-

A Newark husband who, when he courted his wife, was constantly sighing for he 'Sweet bye-and bye,' doesn't think so much of it now that it has attained. He complains that it has been buy and buy until he is about disgusted.

A man innocently spoiled a sermon and prayer by exclaiming, while the tears rolled down his cheeks: 'Lord, Thou knowest I have been an awful sinner—the chief among ten thousand and one altogether lovely.'

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. It is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

'Can you see me dearest?' said a Chicago man to his dying wife. "Tell me, can you see me?' 'No,' she faintly whispered, 'but I can smell your breath.'

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....MAR. 14, 1877.

The Richmond *Whig* says: Tese, the Democrats lost their President by being defrauded out of the vote of two States, but they still hold so strong a hand that they can win a substantial victory for the cause of conservatism and their country if it is judiciously played. They have a good working majority in the lower house, and the Senate is so nearly divided that they can with confidence rely upon such support from Conkling and a few other conservative Republicans in opposing sectional and radical legislation as will protect the country against a repetition of the vicious and pernicious practices of Grant's Administration, even if President Hayes' future course should prove, that we are not prepared to believe, that his present professions are but baits with which to entice the unwary into an alliance with his party, and that he at best is but a charlatain not to be trusted.

The Wilmington Star says: Blaine's speech the other day, given in our telegraphic reports, was a bitter attack upon Hayes. It is not our funeral. Blaine thinks Kellogg's title to a seat in the Senate is every whit as good as Hayes' to the Presidency. They are both creatures of the Returning Board. To the average man it looks like Blaine is right.

The Washington Star, a Republican paper of five fourteenths, has this to say to some of the Southern sisterhood:

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," is a Byronic expression which the people of South Carolina and Louisiana would do well to heed. The remedy for the ills they bear is in their own hands; their emancipation from misgovernment should be wrought out by themselves.'

Gold has been falling steadily for a year past, something that has not happened in lo! these many years. In March 1876 gold was at 115. In January, 1877, it had fallen to 105¼. On February 2 it had declined to 105. A week ago it fell to 104½. On the day of Hayes' inauguration it reacted a little.

The N. Y. Sun says: There are some interesting facts connected with the Louisiana election which it does not seem necessary to keep secret any longer.

When Mr. Hewitt had his celebrated interview with President Grant on the 3d of December last, just before the beginning of the recent session of Congress, and before the Returning Board of Louisiana made its final declaration, the President said that in his opinion there had been no fair election in that State, and that the electoral votes of Louisiana ought not to be counted at all upon either side.

"But," asked the President, "are you going to buy the Returning Board?" Mr. Hewitt assured him that the Democrats had no such purpose; that they would not buy the Presidency.

Grant knew that the Returning Board and the Presidential election were for sale, because Wells's agent had told him so, and it was natural for a man of his case of mind to suppose that where the office of President was to be sold for money there would be active competition for the purchase.

The blue glass mania, says an exchange has reached its climax in the sad case of a Chicago man. He went into an optician's and bought a pair of blue goggles to wear on his eyes. He dropped into a hat store and ordered a little round piece of blue glass put in the top of his hat in place of the usual ventilator. He then partook of a dinner of blue fish at a restaurant with a blue skylight, dipped his fingers in a blue-glass finger bowl, and refused to drink anything until the waiter hunted him up a mug with a blue-glass bottom. The day now spent and going home in a blue-light street car, the blue-glass man, meeting his children at the door, refused to kiss any but those having blue eyes, sat down in a blue chair to read a copy of the blue laws of Connecticut, and got into such a fit of the blues that he took some blue ink and writing in his will that at his death the glass in his coffin should be blue glass and his monument be made of blue granite, he grabbed a revolver and blew out his brains.

President Hayes is represented as saying that he regards an extra session as inevitable and that his present belief was that it would be called on June 1, but that the date had not been settled, and would be considered by the Cabinet and himself as soon as more pressing matters were disposed of.

Gen. Butler assured President Hayes of his support. The General said he had no axe to grind.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Raleigh *Observer* says, the bill to establish this department has become a law. This we believe to be the only instance in the history of the State in which the farmers, as a body, have come before the Legislature for aid and protection, and to the credit of the Legislature it may be said that they promptly gave them all that was asked for, though not exactly in the shape proposed by them. The Bill gives them a Department of Agriculture Immigration, and Statistics, and an experimental fertilizer station to be established at Chapel Hill. The appropriations to carry out these objects will, we think, after this year, be both ample and liberal.

To none are the farmers more indebted for this liberal action of the Legislature than to the recommendations of his excellency Gov. Vance, and to the Senate to Mr. R. G. Troy, of Cumberland, (who had charge of the bill) and to Col. T. M. Holt, of Alamance. Many others might be named; in fact there were but few who voted against it.

In the House, special credit is due to Gen. Roberts, of Gates, chairman of the committee on agriculture, and Col. Montford McGehee, of Person, who by their untiring efforts greatly aided in its passage. All honor to them for fostering and aiding this great interest.

Four years ago Miss Athens, of Porterville, Pennsylvania, advertised for a husband. John R. Johnston, of Vermont, responded, and after a brief acquaintance they were married, and Johnston obtained a situation in a bank at Porterville. On Wednesday of last week a former wife of Johnston made her appearance. He acknowledged that he was a married man when he married Miss Athens, and the latter shot herself through the heart, and died instantly.

Gen. Butler denies that he has aspirations for the Speakership of the next House. He says: "There are some places where I might be of use, but the Speaker's chair is not one of them. I would not go there even if I could."

[Special Dispatch to the Whig.]

Washington, March 8—Senate. Mr. Wallace (Pa.) submitted a resolution that the credentials of L. Q. C. Lamar, Senator-elect from Mississippi, be taken from the table, and that he be sworn in.

Mr. Anthony moved that the Senate adjourn. Rejected—yeas 28, nays 36; many Republicans voting with the Democrats in opposition to adjournment.

Mr. Blaine spoke in favor of swearing in Mr. Lamar, and said his credentials were entirely regular, and he was as much intitled to be sworn in as he (Mr. Blaine) or any other Senator sworn in yesterday. Mr. Blaine startled the Senate. He thinks Pinchback should have been admitted. He favor seating Lamar and Morgan. Answering Morton as to what he could do with Kellogg under his line of argument, Mr. Blaine said he had a resolution in his hand which he proposed to offer when the present case was disposed of to seat Kellogg. Finally, Mr. Lamar was sworn in.

After Mr. Lamar had taken the oath, Mr. Blaine submitted the following:

Resolved, That the oath of office required by law be now administered by the Vice President to Wm. Pitt Kellogg, whose credentials as a Senator from the State of Louisiana were presented to the 29th of January, 1877.

Mr. Bayard asked the Senator to withdraw that resolution for the present that he might submit one to have Gen. John T. Morgan, Senator-elect from Alabama, sworn in, whose case was similar to that of Mr. Lamar.

Mr. Blaine said the case of Mr. Kellogg came before either that of Mr Lamar or Mr Morgan in its order, therefore, it had better be acted on now.

Mr. Bayard then submitted the following substitute for the resolution of Mr. Blaine:

Resolved, That the credentials of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, claiming to be a Senator from the State of Louisiana, be not laid upon the table until the appointment of a Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom they can then be referred.'

Mr. Blaine said: I do not desire, Mr. President, to detain the Senate by any lengthy presentation of Mr. Kellogg's case. Regarding him, as I do, as the regularly and duly elected Senator from the State of Louisiana, I could wish that there would be no objection to his being sworn in. I believe that he was elected by the legal Legislature of Louisiana. I believe that he was elected by and represents the legal government of Louisiana, and I do not see now, to-day, and that is the main point I desire to present, how any Senator who voted in this chamber, that the electoral vote of Louisiana was legally and properly cast for R. B. Hayes and yourself, Mr. President, if permitted to doubt that S. B. Packard is equally of right to the government of that State." Blaine then proceeded to describe the creation and operation of the electoral law.

He continued: I know that there has been a great deal said here and there in the corridors of the Capitol, around and about in by-places and in high places of late that some arrangements had been made by which Packard was not to be recognized and upheld; that he was to be allowed to slide by and Nicholls was to be accepted as Governor of Louisiana. I want to know who had the authority to make any such arrangement. I wish to know if any Senator on this floor will state in this place that any person speaking for the administration that was coming in or the one that was going out had any right to make any such arrangement. I deny it. I deny it, without being authorized to speak for the administration that now exists, but I deny on the simple broad ground that it is an impossibility that the administration of President Hayes could do it. I deny it on the broad ground that President Hayes possesses character, common sense, self-respect, patriotism, all of which he has in high measure and in eminent degree. I deny it on all the grounds that can influence human action—on all the grounds on which men can be held to personal and political and official responsibility. I deny it for him and I shall find myself grievously disappointed, and humiliated if my denial is not vindicated in the policy of the Administration. But whether it be vindicated or whether it be not I care not. It is not the duty of a Senator to inquire what the policy of an Administration may be, but what it ought to be, and I hope a Republican Senate will say that on this point there shall be no authority in this land large enough to compromise the honor of the National Administration or the good name of the great Republican party that called that Administration into existence.

Mr. Bayard then took the floor, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

The *Star* says: 'President Hayes, as soon as his Cabinet is formed, will issue general orders to all commanding officers in the South to withdraw their troops to the government's reservations. This order will be explained as relieving the Federal troops finally from all duties incident to the peculiar civil and political condition of the Southern States. Major Burke has left here for New Orleans with a written assurance from the President to this effect, and Senator Gordon has a similar document to be forwarded to Governor Hampton."

It is not true, as stated this afternoon, that Senator Gordon has any letter from President Hayes promising to withdraw the troops from the support of Chamberlain in South Carolina, but General Gordon has exerted himself for some weeks to save Governor Hampton's administration, and has such assurances from the advisors of President Hayes as give the Senator every reason to believe that within a few days Governor Hampton will be left unembarrassed and in undisputed possession of the executive office.

Washington, March 9—Senate. Mr. Kernan, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the case of Kellogg, stating that the committee had instructed him to report it favorably. Conkling abstained.

The committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate took up the case of Kellogg, claiming the seat from Louisiana. The Republican members of the committee (Mr. Kernan [Dem.] Kellogg's credentials were regular and he has a *prima facia* right to the seat and should be sworn in; and that investigation as to which is the legal government of Louisiana should be considered afterwards. The Democrats claim that the administration has judicial knowledge that there is rival governments in Louisiana, and therefore there should be previous investigation as to which of them is legal before any action is taken regarding Kellogg's claims. The committee adjourned to Monday, when the case will be further considered. Majority and minority reports will be presented to the Senate probably on party lines Tuesday.

The Treasury made a call for one million five twenties of May and November '65, 5 per cents of June 1867, and 10-40 5 per cents.

Senate—No legislative business. Adjourned to Tuesday.

The Senate in executive session confirmed nine hundred nominations.

Washington, March 10—Mitchell takes West's place as Chairman of the Senate Railroad Committee.

The Democrats continue to be shaved on Political Committees.

A delegation of colored people from South Carolina, partly composed of Congressmen Rainey, Cain and Smalls, Judge Wright, Treasurer Hartzog, State Senator Maxwell and (of Winston fame) Gleaves, called on the President. They give the following report of their interview:

The President spoke with perfect frankness, stating that he desired to remove the antagonism existing between the races, especially the political differences existing upon the color line; that the colored men and the Republicans might not need the protection of the army. He stated that the use of military force in civil affairs was repugnant to the genius of American institutions, and should be dispensed with, if possible. He, however, recognized the necessity of protection at present, until that feeling of respect for the rights of political opponents should be entertained by the Democrats of the South.

The President stated that with regard to the peculiar difficulties existing at present in South Carolina, concerning which the delegates expressed great anxiety, he proposed to preserve the *status quo*, left by his predecessor, and to examine the condition of affairs carefully and deliberately before he voted.

The delegation then withdrew, after expressing their thanks.

Charlotte *Observer*: Judge Chase is reported as saying that he would give two years of his judicial life to be Mayor of Charlotte three days. If he did'nt stop this here whistling and running around of waggins of nights, you might take his hat.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES.

MAY 1, 1877, TO APRIL 30, 1878.

THE Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to Procure and Place Conspicuously in his Establishment or Place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877. A return, on prescribed Form 11, must be required by law of every person liable to Special Tax as above.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class—more than two horses or other animals	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class—two horses or other animals	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class—one horse or other animal	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class—on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to ISAAC J. YOUNG, Collector of Internal Revenue at Raleigh, North Carolina, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need prior to May 1, 1877, and

WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt, from the person or firm ordering the same, of specified directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps, or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C. Jan. 23, 1877.
March 14 d.

THE LATEST NEW MUSIC.

Do you want the very Latest New Music of the day? If so, we have both *good* and *cheap* copies of the following:

Have I told you lately that I love you?	Danks 40
Dance and I	Ford 40
Only [illegible] heart	Morris 40
Good Night Little Girl	Manly 30
In those Happy Golden Hours	Roland 35
Fifteen Allanna	Thomas 50
Library Table	A. L. Wood 35
Gov. Hampton's March	Mack 40

The *only Complete Stock of Musical Publications* in the entire South is found on our shelves. Books to Dealers, Teachers and Schools same as at the North. Orders filled same day as received. Catalogues of New Music free.

LUDDEN & BATES,
Southern Music House,
Savannah, Ga.

Wait Plow and all Wait Plow castings for sale by Dr. T. J. Wilson.

RALEIGH MARKETS.

RALEIGH, March 10.

Cotton—Middling, [illegible]
Corn—Corn 50
Flour—Family, North Carolina $6 to $6 50
Meat—Clear Rib Bulk Sides, 10½
Pork, N. C. 8½ to 9.

TOBACCO MARKETS.

DURHAM, March 10.

Com. Lugs—Dark,	3.00 to 6.00
" Red,	5.00 to 7.50
Bright Lugs—Common,	5.00 to 8.00
" Medium,	9.00 to 12.00
" Good,	14.00 to 18.00
" Fine,	18.00 to 25.00
Red Leaf—Com. Dark,	5.00 to 6.00
" Good,	7.00 to 8.00
" Fine,	8.00 to 10.00
Bright Wrap—Common,	10.00 to 12.00
" Medium,	15.00 to 22.00
" Fine,	27.00 to 35.00
" Extra,	45.00 to 70.00

DANVILLE, VA. March 10.

Lugs—Nice Com.	4.00 to 4.00
" Good,	5.00 to 6.00
" Common Bright,	8.00 to 10.00
" Good,	10.00 to 12.00
Leaf—Common,	6.00 to 8.00
" Good,	10.00 to 12.00
" Common Bright,	15.00 to 20.00
" Good,	25.00 to 40.00
Old Wrap. com.	15.00 to 20.00
" " Good,	25.00 to 30.00
" " Fine,	35.00 to 40.00
" " Extra,	45.00 to 70.00

A CARD.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

PAINTERS AND PLASTERERS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Committee, appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Orange County, to have the Court House repaired, Painted, White Washed, &c., also the Fence around the same Painted, will receive Sealed proposals for all the Painting that is to be done, and also proposals for the Plastering and White Washing. Stating what they will do the work for and furnish all material, or what they will do the work for and the Commissioners furnish material.

All persons desirous to contract for the work will be shown by the committee, what they propose to have done. All proposals must be in on or before the 26th day of March 1877.

JOHN LAWS,
A. W. GRAHAM,
D. C. PARKS,
Committee.

March 10th.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

Nov. 1st, '76.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons indebted to the late James S. Leathers, deceased, to make immediate payment to him, as his administrator, this day appointed as such.

And for all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to him, for payment, within twelve months from this day, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

A. M. LEATHERS, Adm'r.
Of James S. Leathers, Dec'd.

Feb. 16th 1877. 4w.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Attorney at Law,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

E. D. HEARTT,

WITH

SEDDON and BRUCE,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Groceries and Liquors,

VIRGINIA STREET,

RICHMOND, VA.

sept. 13 6m.

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Thirty-sixth session of the Misses Mason and Miss Horton's School will open on Friday, February 2nd, 1877.

Board and Tuition reduced to $150.

Circulars sent on application.

Jan. 3. tin.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL visit Hillsboro the second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Any one wishing work done will please call at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the time they were before the war.

Dec. 1st, '76.

John H. Tyler & Co,

MITCHELL AND TYLER,
1005, Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware,

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise.

Oct. 11 ly.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square

Richmond, Va.

T. W. Hoenniger,
PROPRIETOR.

A new and first class Hotel, furnished in style equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public.

Charges reduced $2, $2.50 and $3 per day. According to size and location of Room—with equal comfort in every other respect.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS, J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 1y.

THOS. McCULLY,

CEM SALOON.

Craighead Street (Near Main,)

Danville, Va.

KEEPS supplied with FISH, OYSTERS and GAME (in season,) and can serve them in any manner in his Restaurant. Bar well stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars and the best brands of Chewing Tobacco.

BILLIARD TEMPLE.

Up stairs, contains four 6 ft. Phelan's first class tables, and is lighted by Gas. A Call Solicited.

Oct 4 6m.

A. L. Effett & Co,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Nos. 8, 10 and 12th St.

RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER to the Merchants of the South, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortment of GOODS they have ever been able to offer to the trade.

Oct 4 3m.

The North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO.

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND

All Classes of Insurable Property,

AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

H. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.

dec. 13 12m. Hillsboro, N. C.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION of this CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Commences Jan 15th 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principals.

HAMILTON & MORSON.

Jan. 3. tf.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 14, 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the Recorder for 1876.

Per Year, $1.50.
" 6 months, 75.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page for the Ads and interesting reading matter.

See Advertisement of Committee on Painting and Plastering the Court House.

See Ad. of Internal Revenue.

Hillsboro is improving, mud's hard, and Commissioners Improving Court House.

Legislature has adjourned and C. E. Parish and John K. Hughes have put in their appearance and are good advertisements of their boarding houses. Major Graham and the Boss haven't yet arrived but are in Raleigh busily engaged in winding up the Legislature.

Our friend, Samuel H. Webb Esq of Durham is in town on business.

A. W. Graham Esq has moved his law office from the Berry building, and now occupies the room in the Court House lead Judge Law's office.

Sam Wilson and his little son of Little River were coming to town a few days ago in a wagon and, the horses became frightened and ran away. His son was very much injured but not killed as at first reported.

Mobt McCauley's daughter fell from a swing and was very badly injured.

Fight in Durham last week between a man named Jasper and Tom Carrington. Carrington was severely cut on the leg and Jasper gouged badly about the eyes.

Lewis Jenkins (col) *Chairman* of the Republican Executive Committee of Orange County, returned Sunday from the Inauguration of President Hayes and rumor says he had a private interview with the president, and things didn't smell as greasy as you might suppose.

Provision was made on the last day of the session of Congress for payment of mail contractors of 1859-60-'61. Proof of loyalty not required. Address Jno. Sherman, Washington, D C, to collect their claims.

Williamston has a brass band.

Charlotte is contemplating a cotton factory.

The diphtheria is prevailing in Chatham still.

Orange county has four University trustees.

The Fayetteville Presbyterians will have another dime party.

A cotton brick warehouse is to be built at the Wilson depot.

Horses are dying rapidly in Wilson county from some epidemic.

Gen. A. M. Scales' fine residence at Greensboro is ready for occupancy.

The Methodists have just closed a large revival meeting at Williamston.

Dr. Samuel Cherry, a promising young man of Williamston, died suddenly on the 2nd inst.

The revenue bummers and a few darkies at Statesville had what they call a Hayes Jollification Inauguration day.

The Campbellites and Free Will Baptists have had a public discussion at Phillippi Church, Chowan county, on the subject of "feet washing."

A negro girl was burned to death in Mecklenburg on the 5th. There seems to be an epidemic of deaths by burning just now.

Raleigh has a man who proposes to expose spiritualism. As he only charges 75 cents admission the object is not to make money. You bet. His name is Professor Kerrison.

Change of Schedule.

The schedule of the Richmond and Danville and the C. C. & A. Railroads change to-day. The passenger train which formerly left here going north at 4:55 A. M; now leaves at 6:40 and arrives at 9:35. The time of arrival at and departure from Richmond has been changed a few minutes only. The new schedule is therefore faster by about an hour and a half. The C. C. & A. Railroad schedule has been changed to connect with the R. & D. Railroad both ways, arriving at 6:15 A. [illegible]. No change has [illegible] the Atlantic [illegible] will soon. We learn that the company are [illegible] a change of officers, or perhaps the [illegible] not a change been made.

[illegible] & A. Railroad leaves Asheville at 6:30 A. M. and will stop at the following named stations: Graniteville, Pine House, Johnston's Batesville, Leesburg, W. C. & A. Junction, Columbia Ridgeway, Winnsboro, Blackstocks, Chester, Rock Hill and Chesterville. Only local stops at the regular stations between Charlotte and Columbia; south of Columbia at W. C. & A. Junction, Leesville, Batesburg, Johnston's Pine House, Graniteville and Augusta.

The freight and accommodation train on the C. C. & A. Railroad leaves here now at 1 A. M. instead of 8 o'clock as formerly.—*Charlotte Observer.*

List of Magistrates Elected by the General Assembly on the 9th inst.

[illegible] Spoon,
John P. Alford, [illegible] 6 years.

[illegible] Township.

Fred Gray, 2 years
E. S. [illegible], 4 "
J. S. [illegible], 6 "

[illegible], 2 years
J. R. [illegible], 4 "
S. [illegible], 6 "

Asa [illegible], 2 years
C. Braid, 4 "
[illegible], 6 "

Albert Murray, 4 "
W. A. Lea, 6 "

Upper Barr Township.

William P. Barnwell, 2 years
E. C. Murray, 4 "
Alvis King, 6 "

Albright's Township.

Isaac Ball, Sr., 2 years
D. S. Thompson, 4 "
Washington Woods, 6 "

Newlin's Township.

James Newlin, 2 years
John Neville, 4 "
Thomas Morrow, 6 "

Melville Township.

H. W. Lashley, 2 years
C. Sellers, 4 "
D. W. Kerr, 6 "

Graham Township.

Thomas C. Ford, 2 years
Frank Isely, 4 "
J. H. N. Clendennin, 6 "
William H. Turrentine, 6 "
J. L. Scott, 6 "

Orange County.

Hillsboro Township.

Calvin P. Smith, Nathaniel D. Bain, Alvis Durham, John M. Blackwood, Leonard Lynch.

Little River.

Samuel H. Jordan, L. W. Hall, Addison Holden.

Mason Township.

A. K. Umstead, Geo. W. Jones, R. F. Webb.

Durham Township.

W. W. Guess, D. L. Pachan, Robt. D. Patterson, D. C. Parrish, M. A. Augier, C. B. Green.

Patterson's Township.

S. H. Turrentine, Gabriel A. Barbee, W. C. Mason.

Chapel Hill Township.

John A. Watson, Merritt Cheek, Chas. W. Johnson, W. C. Robson.

Cedar Grove Township.

W. W. Allison, W. T. Tate, John Thompson.

Bingham Township.

D. M. Durham, T. B. Bradshaw, Robt. Long.

Person County.

Cunningham's Township.

S. A. Tarnell, C. H. Richmond, Robt. A. Williams.

Olive Hill Township.

W. G. Winstead, James M. Burton, A. J. Hester.

Bushy Fork.

J. L. Brooks, John G. Coleman, Jas O. Bradsher.

Flat River.

Alex. Reams, Henry Montgomery, Jas. T. Cates.

Roxboro Township.

Jas T. Critcher, J. B. Pleasants, W. R. Webb.

Woodale Township.

E. J. Bolmson, John A. Barnett, Jeff J. Brooks.

A Little Piece of History.

Just after the nomination of Mr. Hayes at Cincinnati, people began to recall all they knew of the individual who was a candidate for so distinguished a position. Among other things his war record was discussed by old Confederates and the question as to whether or not he was captured at the battle of Chancellorsville was much talked of. There were some men who claimed the honor of effecting his capture, and others who guarded him; and again it was denied that he was captured at all. A gentleman now in this city gives this information on the subject: There was a General Hayes captured at Chancellorsville and afterwards confined in Libby prison, but this was not the Returning Boarder. The latter was never captured (until recently by J. Madison Wells and Elias Pinckston). The Gen. Hayes alluded to above was an old U. S. army officer, and was married many years before the war to Miss Hilliard, of New Berne, a relative of Maj. John Hughes of that place who saw and talked with the old General while the latter was in prison. The wife of this General Hayes is also a relative of Mrs. D. C. J. Fox of this city. Gen. Hayes remained in Libby prison only a short time, an exchange of prisoners having taken place soon after his capture. He afterwards commanded a division at Gettysburg, and died about two years subsequent to this.—*Charlotte Observer.*

It speaks for itself, is what a lady said of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the other day, for a single bottle cured my child of a most dreadful cough.

Anson Co.: Farmers are you preparing to plant a full crop of cotton, that will cost you 14 cents per pound, and for which you will receive, perhaps, 10 cents, and will you rely on buying corn at $1.25 per bushel, that you ought to produce at 60 cents? And will you still complain of hard times?

Oxford *Torchlight*: We regret to learn that the hog cholera has broken out among the swine in this vicinity. Some of our farmers have lost their entire stock from this malady.

Some rogue in Anson, not having the fear of the law before him, stole twenty gallons molasses and a few gallons of whiskey from Mr. W. C. Aiken, of Anson. That fellow evidently likes a good deal of "sugar in his tea."

DANVILLE, VA., March 7, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—More than twelve years ago, my business calling me to the residence of aunt, every old citizen of Charlotte County, Va., familiar with the events material for a volume to be entitled "Reminiscences of an Aged Bachelor," or Roanoke. I talked repeatedly to his old consultants, and obtained their views and recollections, thus gathering up a number of incidents and curious things concerning the most remarkable man of modern times.

Besides the small manuscript obtained then and there, I am in different individuals, I have contributions for my book, of considerable length, from gentlemen of ability, who were personally acquainted with Mr. Randolph. Among them, we may mention, W. H. Elliott, Henry Carrington, Rev. James W. Bouldin, Dr. Isaac Read, Hon. Judge Wood Bouldin—all of the county of Charlotte. In addition to all these, I have valuable contributions from the late Dr. C. H. Jordan, of North Carolina, and other gentlemen from different parts of the country. The recollections of so many gentlemen who knew Mr. Randolph personally, give a pleasing variety to the work and add greatly to its authenticity. The book will be filled with choice ANA—a striking extracts from his speeches on the hustings, witticisms, conversations, anecdotes, curious papers and strange scenes, illustrating his private life and manner of carrying on, at home, among his constituents.

Several years ago, in order to test the value of the materials which I had collected, I published in the "Danville Weekly Times," of which I was the editor, portions of my Randolphiana; and I was highly gratified to find that the articles were read with great interest, and to be assured, by Mr. Randolph's old constituents, that his character had been drawn to the life.

The book will be handsomely bound in muslin, and will contain about 250 octavo pages. Price $2 on delivery. The MS. is now ready for the press, and I am only waiting to receive one thousand subscribers to begin the publication. I have already a considerable number, and shall be pleased to enter your name on my list. Please write me on a postal card if I shall have that pleasure.

Yours Respectfully,
P. BOULDIN.

Address, Danville, Va.

STATE NEWS.

The Milton *Chronicle* says: "Already we hear of capitalists intending to come here upon the completion of the Milton & S. Railroad and invest in manufacturing and shipping interests. And we are beginning to receive letters from the North enquiring after the chance to buy lands in this section, the price, &c. Business Houses will spring up here rapidly, and in less than three years there will be five taxable inhabitants in this town for every one now counted.

Our Water power here is full equal to that of Danville, and will be a great attraction to capitalists. We can make it surpass Lowell, Mass; by cutting a Canal from Dan River to Country line, about eight hundred yards in length. This can be easily done by following the bluff the other side of Dr. Stamp's dwelling. With such a Canal and Water-works of Milton would vie with any other in the U. States; without it our Water power is great and inviting."

Mr. Larkin Bryan, of Rutherfordton, has been stricken with paralysis, and is very ill.

The remains of Colonel P. E. A. Jones, wife and two children have been removed from Henderson to Raleigh and interred at Oakwood Cemetery.

Two incendiary fires have recently occurred in Randolph county, resulting in the destruction of a large barn belonging to Mr. Nathan Hill, and the contents consisting of several thousand bushels of corn, a large amount of wheat, a cow and calf, and almost all of the gentleman's farming implements.

The other was a dwelling house belonging to Mr. Thomas Hinshaw, which was burned on Tuesday night last, consuming the contents. Mr. Hinshaw's father, a very old man, was burned in the house, being unable to get out, and it being impossible for any one to get to his assistance.

The *News* says: We learn that a man named Moore, from North Carolina, was seriously hurt on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, between Portsmouth and Weldon, on Monday, by making a false step on the platform of the car and falling against the iron railing. At first he was not thought to be much hurt, but before arriving at Weldon was suffering very severe pain and had to call on a friend to assist him from the cars. We did not learn what part of this State he hails from.

Wheat is looking badly in Western North Carolina.

Sixty-nine new houses have been erected at Shelby in six years.

The town of Matthews is to be incorporated. This is going to be a lively place.

Oxford *Torchlight*: We regret to learn that the hog cholera has broken out among the swine in this vicinity. Some of our farmers have lost their entire stock from this malady.

Some rogue in Anson, not having the fear of the law before him, stole twenty gallons molasses and a few gallons of whiskey from Mr. W. C. Aiken, of Anson. That fellow evidently likes a good deal of "sugar in his tea."

State Treasurer.

There is no doubt, but the present condition of [illegible] and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other Chronic and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your Druggist, Dr. C. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White, Mebanesville.

Married.

On the 7th inst at the residence of the bride's father, by R. B. McJones Esq, Mr. A. J. Carroll to Miss Mary C. Dodson. All of Orange County.

Obituary.

DIED at the residence of her Mother, Mrs. Tabitha D. Blackwood; in this county on the 6th instant, of Dropsy Mrs. Harriett J. Carden aged 43 years.

She made a profession of religion in early life, united herself with the Baptist Church, and remained a consistent member thereof, upto the day of her death.

She leaves 3 children, by her first, and 2 by her second marriage, to mourn the loss of a departed mother. Yet we feel that, while it is their loss, it is her gain.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.—Superior Court

Duncan C. [illegible], Administrator of Elizabeth Davis, deceased.
against
Christopher Davis, Nathan Carlton, and wife Nancy Carlton, John Carden and wife Francis Carden, John W. Trice and Charly G. Trice.

IN the above action it appearing from Plaintiff's affidavit that the defendants John W. Trice, and Charly G. Trice, cannot after due diligence be found in this State: That cause of action exists against them. That said Defendants are not residents of this State but have property therein (to wit) lands decended to them from Elizabeth Davis, deceased, (to wit): The Plaintiff in this action as her Administrator is seeking to sell to raise assets to pay her debts and costs of Administration.

It is therefore ordered that service of this Summons be made by publication in the Hillsboro Recorder, once a week for at least six weeks successively.

It is further ordered that a copy of the Summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the Clerk of this Court directed one to John W. Trice and the other to Charly G. Trice at Princeton, Dallas County, in the State of Arkansas, and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of Publication prescribed by this Order.

Given at Office in Hillsboro, this 26th day of February 1877.

GEO. LAWS, Clerk,
Of Orange Superior Court.

mr 7 6t.

Sale of N. C. R. R. Stock.

I WILL sell to the Highest Bidder, Five Shares N. C. R. R. stock for Cash, at 12 M. Wednesday, 14th March, 1877. At the Court House door in Hillsboro, N. C.

T. J. WILSON, Adm'r.
De bonis non
Feb. 21 '77. of D. Tinnin, dec'd.

FOR SALE

A FINE MORGAN STALLION.

I OFFER for sale a fine young Morgan Stallion five years old this Spring. Cattle and work either single or double. Any one wishing to purchase such property, can get a bargain; he would pay for himself in one season. For particulars, address

GEO. A. FAUCETT,
Hillsboro, N. C.

feb 21

ACTIVE AGENTS, GENTLEMEN OR LADIES wanted instantly to introduce a splendid book.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

nearly 800 pages, rich illustrations, superb bindings, very attractive, and a treasure as the best and cheapest history of the Great Exhibition. Endorsed by the officials, press and clergy. Is selling immensely, the lady of no experience has cleared $30 in four weeks. Act quickly, if at all. Now or never. For full particulars, Address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LARGEST! THE CHEAPEST!
AND
The Best Magazine
A Combination of the Useful, the Entertaining and the Beautiful.

DEMOREST'S
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

The Model Parlor Magazine of America. Contains the essentials of all others, including Home Interests in all its departments.

The only Reliable Fashions in all their details.

The beauties and utilities of Literature, Poetry, Sketches, Stories, Music, Floriculture, and every branch of entertaining and useful reading calculated to enliven and elevate society and make our house attractive, useful and happy.

This unrivaled Magazine will commence its sixteenth year with January, 1877, and as heretofore, of new literary, entertaining and useful subjects to which it is devoted.

With each number will be given a superb colored cabinet picture (worth the whole cost of the Magazine), in oil, mounted on a mat ready for framing.

Every subscriber at three dollars is intitled to the selection of a premium of (which there are eighteen, delivered or forwarded immediately on receipt of the subscription. Every article offered is of first quality, including Books, and any one worth the price of subscription; Chromos from Celebrated Paintings and equal to the originals, of large size and suitable for any parlor; Pocket Cook Stoves; System of Dress Cutting, (this received the highest Centennial award.) Silver Plated Ware of all kinds; Stationary, Linen Marker, etc; etc; etc.

FOR CLUBS.

We have larger and more valuable premiums, including Books of all kinds, Silver Plated Ware, Parlor Saws, Scissors, Stereoscope, Games, Tame Critters, Clocks, Adjustable Table Fluting Machines, Lamps, Dinner and Tea Sets, and numerous other desirable articles of which a full list will be furnished on application to the publishers.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.
17 East 14th Street, N. Y.

Call at Farmers' Hall.

IN STORE.—Orchard Grass, Clover Seed, Early Rose Potatoes. Farmer Friend or Planters Pride Plough, Cheap Usual Stock.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

To hand for CASH or PRODUCE.

Thankful for past Patronage, will merit a continuance.

CLAUD W BROWN.

Feb. 28th '77.

THE BEST BARGAINS YET.

Handsome Brocade Dress GOODS at 25c, worth [illegible];
Plaid Dress GOODS at 12½c, 16⅔c, 20 and 25c. per yard—all much below the regular price;
Striped Dress Goods [illegible] at prices;
Black Alpacas and Mohairs from 25c. to $1.25 per yard;
Black Merinos, Bombazines, Henriet la Cloths, Australian Cloths, all Schenitzes;
Hemp Carpets at 16c and 20c. per yard;
Ingrain Carpets at 30, 40, 50c. and up to $1 per yard;
English Tapestry Brussels at $1, to per yard;
Stair Carpet at all prices;
Double-Width Cotton Drugget, 1¼ yards wide, at 50c, worth 75c;
English Druggets and Floor Cloths;
Oil-Cloths for all widths very cheap—some two yards wide at 75c. per yard;
Oil-Cloth Rugs in all sizes;
Rugs of pretty patterns [illegible];
Mats and Baskets in great variety;
Nottingham Lace Curtains at $2, 3, 4, and up to $25 a set for two windows—a saving of 25 per ct. or more on these goods;
Best Tycoon Drab at 10c. per yard, reduced from 25c;
Cashmere Robes—great bargain, all wool goods—the richest imported;
Black Silks from 65c to $2.50 per yard—we call particular attention to our SILKS at $1.50 worth $2, and at $1 worth $2.50;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens;
Children's Balmoral Skirts at 40c worth 75c;
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts at 60c. worth $1;
Boulevard Skirts for misses and ladies, in great variety, among which will be found the fashionable Scarlet skirts;
Hoop-skirts and Bustles of the latest styles;
Curtain Muslins, 14 yards wide, embroidered at 25, 30 and 35c. per yard, worth 35, 40 and 50c;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40c. and upto $4 per yard, worth 25 per cent more;
Window Shades and Shade Material by the yard;
The largest assortment of
Table-Cloths Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Linen Sheetings, and Pillow-Castings in the city.
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheeting and Shirtings;
Table-Covers, all wool, at $1 worth 1.50;
Table-Covers, in great variety, at $1.50, 2, and up to $10;
Stand-Covers, in great variety, from 60c to $1.50
Cabinet Furnishings of [illegible] Worsted Work Rolling at 1.50, 2, 2.50 and 3.
White Bed Blankets at $2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5, $6 and up to $12 per pair. We call particular attention to the BLANKETS at 5 worth $8; 12-4 Blankets at $6.50 worth $10;
Colored Blankets at $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2 and up to $5 a pair;
Carriage Blankets in great variety. We call particular attention to the Blankets at 3.50 worth $5;
White Quilts—the largest size—at 85c worth 1.50;
1.50 worth 2.50;
Marseilles Quilts at 2.50 worth $3, at 4.50 worth $6;
India Rubber Blankets at 1.50 worth $3;
Flannels of every description at prices much lower than usual;
Canton Flannels, in Bleached, Unbleached, and Colored, at all prices;
Bed-Tick at 10, 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20 and 25c. per yard;
Bronze Umbrella, and Cane Stands, for halls, at 2 worth $3;
Berege for Veils, in all colors, at 25c. per yard;
Crepe Veils and Crepe Collars and Cuffs, all at much below the market;
Marabou Oil in large bottles at 50c;
Marabou Searfes of all the popular shadings;
Real Thread Bobbin Edge, embrace yards in a piece, at 25c. worth 50c per piece;
Crochet Edging, twelve yards in a piece, at 15 and 25c;
Everlasting Embroidery Edgings at 25c a piece of twelve yards worth 50c, a yard;
India Rubber Seal Chains with elegant trimmings at $1 worth $2;
India Rubber and Jet Jewelry very cheap;
Celluloid Jewelry in great variety at bottom prices;
Carpet-Warp in all colors;
Bale Cotton in all Nos. from 4 to 12;
Bleached, Unbleached and Colored Knitting Cotton;
Cloaks in great variety at greatly reduced prices a nice assortment on hand;
Shawls of every description—we call partical attention to our stock of BROCHE and BLACK MERINO SHAWLS;
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS of our manufacture, made of the best Wamsutta Cotton and pure Irish Linen, have only to be laundried before wearing, price $1;
Note-Papers and Envelopes, in boxes, at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 75 a box, containing twenty four sheets of paper and twenty-four envelopes;
Excellent Note-Paper at 5 per ream;
Heavy Envelopes at 5c. per box of 250;
Hair, Nail, Tooth and Clothes Brushes in all qualities, very cheap;
Dressing, Fine and Round Combs of all styles;
Sets of Collars and Cuffs, Trimmed with colors, at 12½c. worth 20c. and
All kinds of Ladies' Garments, such as Chemises, Nightgowns, Dressing Sacques, Drawers, Corset-Covers, Skirts, Wrappers, Aprons, and READY MADE DRESSES;
Cotton and Linen Diaper, India-Rubber Cloth, and India-Rubber Diapers;
Hamburgh Edgings and Insertings at the lowest prices ever offered—some as low as 4c. per yard;
Buckskin Undergarments, Merino Underwear for men, women and children;
Cardinal Jackets, Suspenders, Glover, Socks, Collars, and Cuffs;
Mittens on perforated cards;
Fringes, Worsteds, and Embroidery Silks;
Thousands of other articles—all to be closed out low at

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Postage is one cent per ounce, which must be enclosed when goods are ordered to be sent by mail.

Feb. 14.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE,
MALE AND FEMALE.

J. Long Brower, }
G. Sam Bradshaw, } *Principals.*

The Fourth Session will begin Jan. 11th, and continue twenty weeks.

THE Principals have secured the services of two accomplished Ladies who, with their experience and superior attainments are thoroughly qualified for their respective department.

The Primary department will be under the care of Miss Ara Hall; the Music, under charge of Miss Florence Gannaway.

Natural Science and Mathematics will receive special attention from J. L. Brower, while G. Sam Bradshaw will give his exclusive attention to Latin, Greek and the Modern Languages.

The School [illegible] the discipline of strict rules which will be, in all cases, rigidly enforced. Situated in a healthy and strictly moral community ten miles North of Hillsboro, it offers every advantage of a first Class High School.

For circular and further information, apply to either Principal at CALDWELL, Orange County, N. C.

Nov. 1st '76.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.
PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,
Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well filling.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

D. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLENERY

MRS. TAYLOR has now on hand a choice selection of

Millinery Fancy Goods and Notions,

At lowest prices for Ast'd and Country PRODUCE.

Will receive weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the first houses.

Be sure to call at MRS. TAYLOR'S.

Nov. 1

THE

VIRGINIA PROTECTION
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Costs.

Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $ 50,000.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 200,000.

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October 9th 1876 ly

VICK'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

Are to be the world pre-eminent. They are planted by a million people in America and the result is, beautiful Flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Garden Guide, one cent for to all who enclose the postage—2 cent stamps.

VICK'S

FLOWER & VEGETABLE GARDEN

Is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of Illustrations, a Colored Flower Plate, shows, beautifully colored, [illegible] Price 25 in paper cover, bound in elegant [illegible]

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored frontispiece with the first number for 1877. Just issued. Address

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

nov 22

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....MAR. 14. 1877.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at $1 square for the first insertion and 50 cents square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $3—6 months $5—12 months $10
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $15—12 " $25
4 " 3 " $13—6 " $20—12 " $30
Half column 3 months $20—6 mo. $30—12 mo. $50
Column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $100

PLOUGHING FOR CORN.

This season of the year naturally brings up the question of ploughing for corn, and upon the question of deep and shallow ploughing. There can be no doubt of the benefit of a deep furrow, but it is yet an open question with many whether it would be better to turn the bottom of the furrow much nearer the surface. If by any means we could loosen up the soil to the depth of eight inches and only turn the soil over to the depth of four inches, we would then have some security against dry weather, but there are many practical farmers who practice what they preach, and who believe that if the seed can get under a good moist soil when under only four inches deep they are safer from the effects of dry weather, than if the furrow was eight inches in depth.

The idea is that the stiff soil prevents the escape of moisture from beneath it. All will admit that it requires long continued dry weather to dry the soil under an upturned sod of green grass. I raise the question for the consideration of practical men and not to open the question of deep or shallow culture. If we could tear the eight inches of sod and earth into fine particles, then the deep plowing; but we cannot do this, hence my opinion as above, which is only applicable to stiff sods and nowhere else.—*Practical Farmer.*

PEAS AS A FARM CROP.

The idea has gotten hold on the public mind that it is a good thing, but a costly one. It is true that, when considered simply as a a preparation for wheat, without calculating on any immediate return, except through the increase of the wheat crop, the outlay of money and labor might form a considerable item; but I am confident that a return much more immediate, and even, if possible, more valuable, may be realized. If farmers would give one field to the pea, to be drilled in with one hundred pondds of super-phosphate to the acre, and after maturity, feed down upon the ground to hogs, the pork realized would more than pay the entire expense of the pea-crop, and leave the land almost, if not quite, in as good condition as if the entire crop had been turned under, for every thing would be left upon the land, except that carried away in the form of fat. I am satisfied that an acre of good peas will make at least one hundred pounds of pork, which will pay all the expense attending the crop twice over.—Correspondent of the *Southern Farmer.*

IRISH POTATOES

The Peerless is one of the most valuable sorts. It yields enormously; it is one of the best varieties for a main or general crop; it thrives on a stiff soil, stands frost, and is good for general market purposes.

JACKSON WHITES.

Another excellent variety. This potato stands frost and wet weather, and does best in a light soil. It is an excellent market potato. Plant from 1st of February to 1st of March, according to latitude.

EARLY ROSE.

Requires a light soil, and should be planted late, as it will not stand frost. It is equally valuable for market purposes as for private use. It is oval in form, shallow eyes, pink skin, flesh white, and boils dry and mealy. It is one of the most popular varieties, and especially adapted to our Southern climate for home use, but does not sell as readily as the two others in the New Orleans market. Should be planted about the 15th of February to 15th of March.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

Now is the time for our farmers to pitch their crops for the year, and they should consider well before they mark out their lands to be planted in corn and cotton. We raise our voice in warning against the folly of planting too much cotton. This, all frankly admit, has been the bane of our people. It is true there is nothing more beautiful than to see extended fields of growing cotton, and to see it whitening for harvest time, but there are other sights equally as beautiful, such as waving fields of yellow grain, and large droves of stock coming home at evening time, and such a sight covers of independence. No mortgages, liens, no sheriff's executions disturb the dreams of such a man. It is a true bill saying that when a man raises his own "hog and hominy" he is all right, and it rings with truth. No farmer can be independent, and dependent on others for supplies. It is true that the year before us will be fraught with difficulties in consequence of the past year, but by planting plenty of oats, keeping out of debt as much as possible, and living economically, these difficulties can be partially removed.—*Marion. Star.*

TABLE CORN.

It is getting time for families to be looking after seed for table corn—' roasting ear' in common parlance. Plant a row or two pints only more, and from accident you will have roasting ears in May. Mam. Durfee's Evergreen, Eight-Rowed Sugar, Mammoth Sugar, and Asparagus at the same time by way of a succession. Let the rows be four or five feet apart and the corn planted to a stand of fourteen inches in the row. Keep the cob well back, &c. All this corn runs early to market, and pays well.

When your corn begins to tassel, run a harrow lengthwise the rows, and plough again. If you have corn for the table, throw earth around it, and give stalks, manure and tassels, to cow, pig, hen or more, and they will all bring you back two fold to the world for any of them. If not put in sufficient quantities at first, the signs of the times they will tell you all they can tell.

By cutting the cobs in this way you will clear the way for your second crop, and obtain the stalks and all, you will have cats in plenty and sale. One acre well managed, with reasonable rains, will easily mean, in this way, thirty to sixty bushels of this garden corn for the farm, besides a good load for the cows.—*Boston Messenger.*

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2500 A YEAR, Agents Wanted on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when full sized Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our Magnificent Family BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable ILLUSTRATED AIDS and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

A HOME and FARM OF YOUR OWN.

On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD, with good markets both EAST and WEST.

Now is the Time to Secure It!

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, Best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full Information, also "THE PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the world, Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U P R. R. Omaha, Neb.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A Lucrative Business.

We want 500 more First Class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 Men of Energy and Ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character & qualifications of the agent. For particulars, address

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO.
827 & 829 Broadway, New York or New Orleans, La.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED men to travel and sell our Lamp Goods to Dealers, $65 a month, hotel, and traveling expenses paid. No peddling. Address MONITOR LAMP CO. Cincinnati, O.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

FELT CARPETINGS. 20 to 45 cents per yard Felt CEILING for rooms in place of paper. FELT ROOFING and SIDING. For circular and Sample, address C. J. FAY, Camden, New Jersey.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

63 North Howard St. BALTIMORE, MD

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Would call special attention to their extensive Stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Hosiery; the best assortment of Mourning Goods in this city.

SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders amounting to $20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money.

Feb. 28 1y.

Dr. M. C. Cameron,

Dentist.

OFFICE over Hooker's Drug Store, where he can be found at all times, except when absent Professionally.

May 3. 1y.

HEED THE Words of Advice,

RESPECTFULLY offered by DR. W. E. TUTT, M.D., for many years the National Capitol of Kentucky.

Thirty years experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of TUTT'S PILLS, gives a fair warrant for the assertion that there is positively no case of Dyspepsia that would resist a fair trial of these Pills. Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Consumption, Pimples, Blotches, Worms, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Colic, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which proceed from a derangement of the Liver, do themselves away when TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are used.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

TUTT'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, plastic limbs, good Digestion, bowel sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 35 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 30, 1876.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—When in Akron, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends.

ALFRED CURRING, 123 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1876.

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1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

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—ON—

Condensed Time Table in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le Charlotte	4.35 A. M.
" Air Line Junc'n	5.20 "
" Salisbury	7.25 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville,	12.30 P. M.
" Dundee,	12.45 "
" Burkeville,	3.05 "
Ar. at Richmond,	4.40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	7.00 A. M.
" Burkeville	10.40 "
" Dundee,	2.55 P. M.
" Danville	2.70 "
" Greensboro	5.20 "
" Salisbury,	8.15 "
" Airline Junc'n	10.35 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 A. M.	Arr. 3.25 P. M.
" Co. Shops	11.31 P. M.	Lv. 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.40 "	Ar. 12.20 "
Arr. at Gold-boro'	3.35 "	Lve 10.10 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	7.00 p. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.55 "

Passenger Train leaving Raleigh at 12.24 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accommodation Train leaving Raleigh at 10.15 p. m connects with Northern bound Trains at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east.

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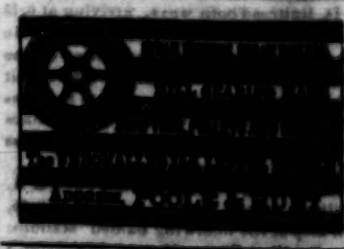

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